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THE BUN, New York City.

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He Leads Again!

The overshadowing fact of the Democratic canvass now beginning, and a glorious fact it is, and no doubt startling to various members of the Democracy whose minds the influences recently dominant have steeped in free trade and Mugwumpery, is that the driving force of the campaign, and the only force capable of carrying it to victory in November, is the spirit of that great Democrat.Samuel.Jackson Randall!

No other influence is worth mentioning in the existing situation. There is none other that so truly represents the supreme issue of the Force bill. There none other that can possibly hold in check the disaster threatening in the clear and emphatic free trade plank the Democratic platform. Though the name of RANDALL was invoked by the Committee on Resolutions in the unsuecessful attempt to shield their candidate again behind the principles which RANDALL had asserted for success in 1884, the moral effect of that effort must remain to help the Democracy throughout the campaign.

And for the still more commanding, more serious, and more violent contest over the Force bill, the Democrat who overthrew it at its previous appearance in 1875, although he is now in his grave, is again the all-inspiring and all-cheering champion; and the Mugwumpish hounds that once fastened their fangs on his throat to pull him down, can now humbly fall on their knees in thankfulness that for their present emergency, it spite of his pitiable and untimely end, that faithful and forceful Democratic leader still lives in his spirit and his friends.

Debating the One Great Question.

It is to be a great campaign on the battle ground of the Empire State during the next four months. We are told that the managers of both parties are preparing to "flood the State with oratory," especially this eloquence-loving city. The news is suggestive. Let the orators of Democracy and Republicanism get ready for the conflict. The whole population will enjoy it.

We ought to have something worthy of the occasion. Could we not, for example, have a series of grand debates-perhaps in Madison Square Garden-between the most renowned rhetoricians of both partiesrhetoricians who would confront each other in the presence of New York as proudly as DEMOSTRENES and ÆSCHINES confronted one another in the presence of old Athens?

Let that most eminent of New York's Republican orators, Dr. CHAUNCEY M. DE-PEW, for example, and that most eminent of New York's Democratic orntors, the Hon. BOURKE COCKRAN, appear together on the platform before the assembled multitude, as the representatives and champions of their respective parties, for a day's debate upon the one great issue, the Force bill and Negro Domination in the South. The other questions of the tariff and silver and the rest are not worth talking about in comparison

Ah, what a debate that would be! What an opportunity it would give to the rival orators! It would furnish the people with the very best argument on both sides. It would be the chief incident of the campaign of 1892, and a memorable thing in the political history of New York. It would raise the level of campaign oratory, and the reports of it would be serviceable to all the lesser orators in the country. As a matter of course, the debate ought to take most of a day, running, let us say, from 10 in the forenoon till 6 o'clock, and to be continued in the evening, if necessary or desirable.

Would Dr. DEPEW be afraid to meet Congressman Cocknan in such a debate? Not a bit. Would Cockran be afraid to meet DEPEW? Not for a moment. Why not, then, have arrangements made for the meeting, some time before the end of July

In this Presidential campaign we ought to have lots of such debates here, though not one of them could equal the DEPEW-COCKRAN debate. President HARRISON. for example, and ex-President CLEVE-LAND might come here and make speeches against each other, as GLAD-STONE and Lord SALISBURY are making speeches against each other in England. Col. ROBERT G. INGERSOLL. if he is on the Hannison side, might tackle ex-Secretary WHITNEY, the great Fool-killer of Democracy. Gen. Horace Porter might try conclusions with Congressman John R. Fellows. So we could go on, naming scores of distinguished politicians who would give us a very lively campaign if they

should take the field as here suggested. The managers of both parties, we are told, are preparing to "flood New York with campaign oratory" during the next few mouths. Let us have the flood properly organized in advance. If the DEPEW-Cock-BAN debate takes place, we shall report every word attered by both speakers, even though a hundred pages of THE SUN be needed for the report.

On the Eve of Election in Great Britain. Warned by the result of the London county election, which occurred on Saturday, the Salisbury Government has contrived to dissolve Parliament at such a time that by no possibility can any of the borough elections take place on the last day of the week. The aim, of course, was to disfranchise partially the working people of cities and towns, who will be forced to go to the ballot box on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, July 4, 5, and 6. By Thursday, therefore, we should know the result of the contest in all the boroughs throughout the United Kingdom. The number registered electors in these boroughs is 2,397,785, against 3,726,325 electors registered in the counties. For full returns from the counties we may have to wait considerably later, for in these the nomination may take place at any time up to the ninth day after the receipt of the writ, and the election may be postponed until six days after the nomination. It is therefore possible, although not probable, that fifteen days may elapse before we are able to announce with absolute precision the result of the new general election.

Long before that, however, the drift of the contest will be unmistakable through the outcome of close contests in boroughs and counties which the Conservatives carried in 1386 by majorities of less than five hundred.

Of the 103 Irish seats the Nationalists carried 85 and the Conservatives 18 in the struggle of six years ago. The most optimistic Unionist does not count upon his party's gaining through the split in the Nationalist ranks more than five seats. We may assume, therefore, that the Irish Nationalists will number 80 and the Irish Unionists 23 in the next Parliament. The number of seats in Great Britain is 567. Of these in 1836 the Unionists obtained 375 and the Liberals only 192. No fewer than 154 constituencies which were Liberal in 1885 became Unionist in 1886. It is, obviously, in this class of constituenthat the Gladstonians have the best right to count upon large gains. But among the 221 constituencies, also, which were Conservative in 1885 as well as in 1886, some were carried in the first-named year by small majorities, and iere also the Gladstonians have some prospect of success. As a matter of fact, they have at the by-elections already gained eight seats of this kind. Now the number of seats carried by the Conservatives in both 1885 and 1886 by majorities of less than five hundred was 57. Add this to the 154 sents won by the Liberals in 1885, but lost in 1886, and we have 211 seats which the Hadstonians have a fair chance of carrying.

A detailed analysis of these figures leads the Pull Mall Gazette to predict that out of these 211 seats the Gladstonians will carry so many as to result-after deductions for the possible loss of a few seats carried by the Liberals in 1886-in a net gain of 110. Let us see how such a gain would affect the state of parties. Deduct 110 from the 375 seats carried by the Unionists in 1886, and we have 265. Add 110 to the 192 Gladstonian nembers chosen six years ago, and we have 302, or in other words, a Gladstonian majority in Great Britain of 37. We began by showing that the Irish Nationalists are considered justified in reckoning upon electing 80 members, while the Irish Unionists are credited with 23. Mr. GLADSTONE'S majority in Ireland, therefore, would be 57, which, added to the 37 obtained in Great Britain, would give him a majority of 94 in

the United Kingdom. This estimate by the Pall Mall Gazette has een much discussed by well-informed politicians on both sides, and it is admitted to be reasonable by candid Unionists while it s considered below the mark by most of the Gladstonians.

The Prodigious Pension Roll.

The discussion of the Pension Appropriation bill in the Senate the other day was remarkable in several ways. The bill had ome from the House carrying \$133,049,366 for army and navy pensions, and had been increased by the Senate committee to \$144,956,000, or by nearly \$12,000,000. With the cost of administration added it called for \$146,737,350. Mr. STEWART, in explaining it, admitted that at the present rate of turning out new pensions there would be a deficiency of \$10,000,000 or \$15,000,000, even with this enormous appropriation. In other words, our pension expenditures must already have reached about \$160,000,000 a year.

Mr. GORMAN pointed out that Commissioner RAUM had some time ago acknowledged before the Senate committee that he had no data for an exact estimate of the expenses of the fiscal year just begun, and in fact had already discovered that his previous calculations were \$7,000,000 too small. And now, added Mr. GORMAN, even with an addition of nearly \$12,000,000 to the House bill, there is a prospect of a heavy deficiency. Accordingly he renewed a prediction of two years ago, which at the time was scouted as preposterous, that the pension expenses by 1895 would reach \$200,000,-000 per annum.

On the 14th of May last, as appears by the Commissioner's testimony before the Senate committee, there were 838,525 claims pending in the Pension Bureau, and 350,077 of these were original invalid cases of the soldiers themselves. There were also claims of widows and claims for increase, and altogether the office had then in hand of original work 525,714 claims. The Commissioner expected that "215,000 new people would go on the rolls this fiscal year. He further estimated that "on the 1st of July, 1892, we will have on the roll 860,000 pensioners," while as to the claims still pending he made this calculation :

"You unders' and that in the adjudication of these cases there is about 25 per cent -23 is the exact percentage, I believe-of claims that are rejected because the cialmants are not entitled to pensions. So that, having 525,000 claims, if 25 per cent. of them were re-jected it would take off about 108,000, and that would leave about 418,000. That is the work that is in the

It further appeared that these new names could, at the present rate of work, be put on the roll in about two years. Accordingly, if to the 860,000 pensioners of to-day we add the other hundreds of thousands that are expected, we may assert positively that in spite of deaths there will be over a million pensioners on the roll before the end of the year 1893.

What a record! A million pensioners. more than a quarter of a century after the close of the civil war, besides the hundreds of thousands that were pensioned until death removed them from the rolls! Expenditures, too, aggregating much more than one thousand millions since the end of the war, and now amounting to the monstrous figure of \$150,000,000 a year, with \$175,000,000 or \$200,000,000 a year in near prospect!

The Summer Campaigning.

The Chautauqua camp or assembly was

opened for the pineteenth season on the last day of June, the students and other visitors having already gathered in great force. Many religious camp meetings have followed the example set by Chautauqua in giving instruction in secular subjects to the multitude, but the parent institution suffers no loss of attendants or enthusiasm. Its class for 1894, or the class then to be graduated, numbers 15,000 members. They are men and women in all parts of this country and in every continent of the world. To them are added the previously enrolled classes and thousands of graduates who are pursuing more advanced or special departments of study. These students work at home or go to Chautauqua for the summer camp to get both pleasure and tuition. More than 500 cottages for their accommodation are now erected on Chautauqua Lake, and these are supplemented

ourn in numbers. A summer city is built up, and, with its own municipal government, it can provide for the peculiar wants of such a community. Strict temperance is the law and the practice, but amusements debarred by Puritan strictness are permitted and encouraged. The devil may be driven out, but the world and the flesh are allowed to enter in, to afford recreation from study and the cultivation of the things of the spirit. The old religious excitement of the Methodist camp its last appropriation to produce rain by

by great habitations in which they may so-

meeting is altogether absent. We do not hear of sinners in anguish, tortured by fears of hell, and struggling to escape from the fetters of wickedness. It is a place of quiet study, relieved by decorous joility.

This diversion of the camp meeting to purposes so human was a stroke of genius in the originators of Chautauqua. They made use of the social instinct, the love of knowledge, and the love of nature for the ends of both religious and secular education, and they saved the camp meeting from the decay and disuse into which it was likely to fall with the growth of the population and the changes in its inclinations. They made the camp meeting more prosperous than ever before in its whole history of nearly a century. They indicated a method of religious propagation which has already been adopted by the Roman Catholics and is likely to extend generally throughout the Churches. They also suggested & plan of educational campaigning which is followed by agnostic and other schools of learning and philosophy.

Instead of being a mere holiday time for both teachers and scholars, the summer has become a harvest season for them. Studying in the groves or within sound of the sea breakers has a fascinating novelty for many thousands of people, and it enables them to relieve the monotony of pleasure seeking. which makes the summer so tiresome for the mere idler and loafer. If a man or a woman has been accustomed to a variety of occupations and to useful employment. nothing is harder than to remain inactive or without some serious task on hand. The dream of rest as the perfection of human delights is a delusion. The human brain and nerves and muscles are made for activity and not quiescence.

Moreover, the political campaign of this summer will not allow the minds of many except the hopelessly slothful to remain stagnant. It will keep stirred the interest of everybody capable of being aroused The rest are not worth consideration.

The Facts About Rain Making.

The discussion in Congress over the raincompelling experiments of last year give timeliness to an article on this subject contributed to the July number of the Engineer ing Magazine by Mr. GEORGE E. CURTIS. meteorologist of the Government's rainmaking expedition to Texas.

The first point to attract attention in this account is that when, early in August of last year, the expedition reached the "C" ranch, at Midland, Texas, it found that the preceding month had been unusually dry throughout the western part of the State. but that in the southwestern part the drought had already been broken up by a very heavy storm, which, says Mr. Curtis, came as a welcome and prompt announce ment of the advent of the usual August rains." It would accordingly appear that the party arrived not in the dry time of the year, but when rain was expected.

The first firing was done on the evening of Aug. 9, at Midland, and shortly after noon of the 10th rain fell there. This, it will be remembered, was heralded as a great triumph for DYRENFORTH. Yet Mr. Powers says that only two shots were fired, and Mr. Myers, the balloonist, thinks there may have been three; while Mr. CURTIS says emphatically that the firing was merely "a few shots of rackarock, exploded as a test of material, but with no idea of considering it as an experiment to produce rain. and of course no result was anticipated." He further notes that he himself was 100 miles east of Midland, and found light showers there, so that there was a rainy condition over a vast area, not attributable to the Midland shots. The summary of what occurred through the month is instructive: "1. A smart a lower on the afternoon of Aug. 10 was preceded on the evening of Aug. 9 by two shots of

rackarock to test the powder.

"2. Shots fired on Aug. 12, 14, and 15 without effect. "3. Camulus clouds and slight showers on Aug. 16. 17, 18, and 20 were accompanied by explosions of ract-arcek and dynamite, executed when the storm clouds were in sight, sometimes before and sometimes after sprinkling had begun. Only on the 18th was the raincases a shot fired when a dense cloud was in the zenith acemed to produce a spatter of rain. On three of these

days sprinking occurred before any firing.
"4. On Aug. 22 a fine mist due to a severe norther was preceded on the 21st by the explosion of 15d nds of rackarock. During the mist 276 pounds

were fired without effect 5. Early on the 20th, when local showers had been predicted for this region by the Weather Bureau, and when the continuous barometric records show the passage of an area of very low pressure, the border of a thunder storm touched the 'C' ranch and gave a aprinkling of rain. Final explosions had been made on the rreceding evening, and in the report of the expedi tion published by the Department of Agriculture they are denominated 'the Milland test."

This last, then, is the principal if not the only operation at Midland which could be credited with causing rain by explosion. and "It fails to afford the primary condition of a crucial test, for the natural conditions antecedent to, and productive of, a thunder storm prevailed." Besides, during those eighteen days there were nine days when rain fell at other Weather Bureau stations, while it fell on only two days at 'C" ranch. It is safe to say that the rain at the latter point "was not due to the presence of the party of experimenters, but to the advent of the rainy season: " and it is further declared that "the experiments have utterly falled to demonstrate that explosions can develop a storm or can produce a measurable rain, and they have been not only unsuccessful in result, but meagre and trivial." A study of the operations at El Paso and San Diego fails to show results more conclusive than those at Midland.

Nevertheless, at Midland, in several instances, when a dense, threatening cloud was overhead, a sharp explosion was followed in twenty or thirty seconds by a spatter of rain; or, if it was already sprinkling, by an increase of the drops This resembled the large drops following clap of thunder:

"Whether these drops are aggregated mechanically by the air waves set in motion by the concussion, or whether, on the other hand, it is a rapid condensation that produces at the same time both the large rain drops and the electric charge, has been much discu

but the weight of opinion is in favor of the latter view.
"This interesting result (if such it prove to be, for it is not yet conclusively established) is not, however, what the experiments were designed to accomplish, which was to produce rain in measurable quantity and when-ever needed, so as essentially to transform the condi-tions of habitation of the semi-arid plains, and thus largely to increase the value of these lands. The ap propriation has been expended, but the hoped-for modification of climate is an measure realization than before, and no indication has been obtained that there is any

possibility of accomplishing it." But Mr. Curris says that the more waste of money is far less important than the effect of the experiments on the public mind. While insisting that all meteorologists reject the idea of producing rain by concussion, and while defending Uncle JERRY RUSK's department from the imputation of holding that idea, he points out that the Government's experiments have inspired a widespread popular belief in the possibility of making rain to order. The result is that "chariatans and sharpers have not been slow to seize the opportunities thus afforded" by contracting to produce rain and by selling territorial rights to use their methods. It is with an evident feeling of deep disgust that Meteorologist Curris expresses the hope that Congress has made

bombarding the heavens, and has sent out its last expedition to mislead the people by ensational reports.

First Words of Fathers of Triplets. When Mr. LOCHTE was told, the other day, that he was the happy father of triplets. he said: "Great CASSAR!" Mr. LOCHTE IS a Marylander and lives a little way out of Baltimore. He is a hard-working man, and in the matters of thought and speech is conservative, as the foregoing quotation demonstrates. Some happy fathers on such an occasion would have been speechless; others garrulous; a few profaue. Mr. LOCHTE was none of these. His impromptu tribute to the event was adequate and not fulsome. It was definite without going into unnecessary particularity. It expressed frankly his pardonable surprise, but betrayed no indication of his being rattled. Mr. LOCHTE deserves congratulation upon his conduct in this emergency hardly less than Mrs. Lochte merits praise for her part in it.

Acknowledgment should be made also to the observant person to whom occurred the happy thought of noting and re-porting the speech of Mr. LOCHTE as a valuable contribution to the literature of human emotions. And this brings us around to the main purpose of our remarks, which is to suggest that all persons who may be so favored as to witness the joy and listen to the responses of fathers upon being told that the result is triplets, shall make a note of the happy fathers' words. Thus in time it would be possible to compile the "First Words of Fathers of Triplets," somewhat after the compilation of the "Last Words of Eminent Men." That such a work would be a valuable indication of the spoutaneous processes of the human mind under stress of complex emotions is self-evident.

In one other instance only, so far as our information goes, have the first words of a happy father of triplets been preserved. In that instance they did not give evidence of the preservation of mental polse which was the marked feature of Mr. LOCHTE'S condition, but they indicated rather an overpowering paternal solicitude. When told that it was triplets this father asked, "Did any of 'em get away ?"

To-morrow will be the Fourth of July, Independence Day, the great and glorious American anniversary, the day of triumphant patriotism. Let all the people of our country celebrate it with joy and pride. Give us processions, give us flags, give us music. give us speeches, give us festivals, give us resplendent spectacles of all kinds; give us all over this broad continent such a majestic outburst of enthusiasm as will be worthy of those immortal sires who, on the fourth day of July, 1776, laid the foundations of American liberty!

It has not been forgotten that THE SUN apparently supported HARCOCK, but really assassinated blin.—Nimes, Kickmond, Pa., June 30.

Isn't it about time that this worn-out old lie should be abandoned? There never was any show of truth in it; and to see it turning up again in a chivalrous journal of an intelligent State like Virginia is really incongruous.

The final vote on the Free Silver bill which was taken in the Senate on Friday showed the interesting circumstance that sixteen Democratic Senators voted for the bill. In doing this we presume they held themselves to be in perfect accord with the section of the Chicago platform which declares in favor of the issue of both gold and silver as the standard money of the country, and in favor of the coinage of both motals without discrimination against either or charge for mintage. Yet the platform goes on to say that a dollar of each metal must be of equal intrinsic and exchangeable value with the other. We dare say that these Senators thought themselves living up to the platform; and yet there is apparently a considerable difference between the two. As Senators, however, each man is bound to be governed by his own personal convictions quite as much as by the platform of his party. But every one of these Senators is immovably opposed to a Force bill and to Negro Domination.

Buffalo Jones" of Nebraska, who, unlike "Buffalo Bill." is a friend of the buffalo. gives notice that he is prepared to take the field for the People's party, clad in a buffalo skin, ornamented with buffalo horns, and riding after a pair of buffalces selected from the herd which he keeps in Nobraska. Thus he will go through the country, bat-tling for the Omaha platform and making speeches for the cause of reform. Good for Buffalo Jones of Nebraska! Here at last is something that makes the Poople's party worth while, so to speak. We trust that this distinguished reformer will extend his tour as far as New York city. We want to see him. The People's party is not very strong here. but we can promise him a welcome such as few reformers have ever got. The multitudes will go out to see him. without distinction of party, as he rides through the Bowery, Broadway, Fifth avenue, and the cross streets, stopping his buffaloes at a corner, nowand then, to make a reform eeech. He is determined to "pitch into Wall street," but we can assure him that even the denizons of that street will cheer him wildly as soon as b shows himself there with his buffalo horns. The police will not interfere with him, and will keep the boys in order when he gives them a speech, if it be a real wild, woolly Nebraska speech. New Yorkers like a free show and will lose time any day to take a look at it. We shall, therefore, wait with impatience for Buffalo Jones's programme. We must believe that he will take in New York.

We cannot believe that the Archbishop of Canterbury, the highest prelate in the Established Church of England, is on the way to Mohammedanism, though a few other Englishmen have recently turned their faces toward Mecca. Yet his Grace the Archbishop has just exalted Mohammedanism in language that must surprise his Episcopal brethren. In a deliverance offered at a London meeting of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, he referred to Mohammedanism as one of the "great religions which Gop has permitted to grow up," and as a religion "embodying the best aspirations and thoughts o many men;" and he went on to say among other things: "We undervalue the importance Mohammedanism to mankind, Noble characters are formed under its influence, mer of plety, justice, and truth. It is not by ministering to pride and luxury that Mohammedan ism has become so irresistible a faith, so im penetrable a citadel, so impregnable a rock! Surprise is allowable at the Archbishop's exaltation of Mohammedanism, a religion which for over twelve hundred years has been regarded by Christians as an abomination. and in combats with which millions of Christians have lost their lives. The Archbishop not only refrains from denouncing the religion of chammedanism, but he presents a view of i wholly different from that which has always been prevalent in Christendom. His liberalism goes very far. surprisingly far, though his deliverance does not seem to have created any surprise at the meeting of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. It was actually cheered by his hearers, many o whom were clergymen of his own creed. Ye we cannot believe that his Grace will turn Mohammedan, or follow the example of those few Englishmen who are trying to introduce Mohammedanism into England, and who have ow a Mohammedan mosque in Liverpool We are sure the American people will decline to accept the religion of the Koran, whatever may be said about it in England. We do not say that the founder of that religion was an impostor; yet we maintain that

his religion, in so far as it falls to accord with that of the Bible, is unworthy of belief. Its chief dogma, which he took from the Pentateuch, is the fundamental dogma of both

Christianity and Judaism.
Nevertheless, any American who may choose to become a Mohammedan will enjoy the same religious rights, under the Constitution of the United States, as are enjoyed by the adherents of all other religions.

Gen. A. F. STEVENSON made his war record chopping of the heads of fourth class Postmasters.

And a splendid Democratic and patriotic record it is.

The Yale-Harvard race points the moral of the Democratic canvass. The Harvard crew was magnificent in personal measurement. In the presence of Yale's working men each Harvard oar seemed to weigh about 250 pounds, Yet in spite of this extraordinary show of strength they lost for lack of harmony in action. They never could get quite together. and so they were beaten. Democrats must get together, or they will be beaten, too.

What THE SUN really means is, not the folly of the Associated Press managers, but their leniency, their refusal of prosecute and decapitate. The editor of The New should think on his mercies.—Mee Fork Times. Yes; and the late George Jones he bogat a fool. Ask DAVID M. STONE about it.

We have now three "logical candidates ' for President in the field, and will have a fourth candidate of that same kind to-morrow if the Omaha Convention nominates Weaven of Iowa. Most assuredly, Bidwell, of California, the Prohibition candidate, is a logical Prohibitionist, that is to say, he feels certain of the logicality of Prohibitionism; but it is a curious fact that this party might have nomi nated another candidate not a whit less logical than he is. Look at DEMOREST of New York, for example. He has stuck to the Prohibition logic far longer than BIDWELL has stuck to it, and is therefore better confirmed in it; he has done more to propagate it than Browgill has, and he has spent more money for it than Bidwell ever did. If there be degrees in logicality, and if a candidate should have reached the top degree, then DEMOREST of New York. and not Bidwell, of California, ought to have received the Prohibition nomination by the laws of logic. We do not wonder, therefore, that the supporters of DEMOREST, who made an excellent show at the Cincinnati Convention, are disgruntled over their crow; and yet, for all that, we presume that they will ote the regular ticket.

Weaven of Iowa will be a passably logical candidate for the Populite party; but GRESHAM of Indiana could not be such a candidate. for he rejects some of the planks in the Populite platform, and we do not see how even Populite logicians ever came to think of nominating him. Had they been properly versed in the laws of what is known as "ultimate

logic," they could never have thought of it. The downright Bocialists appear to have some horse sense, which is a kind of sense that is founded on natural logic. They cannot find a truly logical candidate for their party in the whole country, and so they are trying to come to the conclusion that they will not nominate any candidate at all. We must say

that there are brains in this conclusion. We are auxious that, in so far as it may be possible, desirable, and convenient, all things and candidates in this Presidential campaign shall be logical, more or less; and therefore it is that we take so much trouble to comment upon the proceedings of the Prohibitionists, Populites, and Socialists. As for the Demo crats and Republicans, are not their candidates logical enough, as things go?

In a catalogue of the portraits and busts belonging to Yale, recently printed by order of the corporation of that institution, we find Jox-ATHANEDWARDS described as "the most distinguished graduate of Yale College." Is not this discrimination rather out of place in an official publication? Are we mistaken in supposing that the distinguished gentleman whom the Hon. JOSEPH HENRY CHOATE has familiarly spoken of as BILL EVARTS, is a graduate of Yale?

Not long after the Duke of WELLINGTON finished his campaigns he began to be pestered by begging letters from alleged old soldiers who declared that they had served with him in various wars. It was to investigate the claims of these mendicants that the Iron Duke founded the Mendicity Society, which has exday, increased her subscription to the society as an acknowledgment of the assistance i has given her in investigating thousands of begging letters that are continually sent to her Similar societies are carrying on their useful work in several of the large cities of this country. The idea at the basis of them is that pro miscuous charity is an evil, as it fails to discriminate between worthy and unworthy objects; and thousands of charitable persons. who have no time to investigate th of those who appeal to them, find it a great convenience to refer the applicants to these societies which they help to support, knowing that, if the cases are worthy, they will receive the attention they deserve.

Comparatively few people, save the unthink ing, give their money for charitable purposes nowadays without taking pains to see that the disbursements are well applied.

The Russian Government is displaying much energy in its efforts to prevent the spread of the Asiatic cholera, which has reached Russia from Persia. The Sanitary Commission, which is a Government institution, is exercising its full authority, in cooperation with the provincial and municipal function aries of the region lying between the Caspian Sea and the Black. Agents have been sent out in all directions upon special duty, funds are supplied for the necessary service, a rigid quarantine is enforced at all points of danger. disinfectants are distributed wherever needed travel and traffic have been suspended in some localities, and sanitary measures of various kinds are applied, as far as they can be applied, upon short notice under diffi-cult circumstances. We do not remember that the Russian Government and its functionaries have ever before displayed as much energy in presence of the dreaded plague, or in striving to keep it out of the country, or in adopting scientific means of preventing its ravages. Russia has been far schind all the countries of western Europe in the enforcement of sanitary laws, and the news of the present action of the Czar's Government is serious evidence of progress. It is of grave importance to mankind.

The great object at this time is to prevent the plague from crossing the Caucasus Mountains to the northward. It is at Baku on the Caspian and at Tiflis, both of which places are south of the mountains, and there has been a report of its appearance in the Crimea, bu this report is not sustained by the latest despatches. We must hope that the Russia Government will be successful in confining it to the narrow region in which it now exists.

MRS. FRENCH-SHELDON

Expresses Her Appreciation of Her Friends Mympathy. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Shy To the

jost of friends who have in my affliction expressed sympathy with me on the death of my husband, E. L. Sheldon, I beg in this manner to express approciation and thanks. VENDOME HOTEL, BOSTON, Mass., June. 30.

The Month of Boses in Chicago. From the Chimpo News Beroed.

He had a dream, an awful dream;
The earth seemed counted as by night;
Men wakked enwrapt in a smuttly steam,
And o'er all spread a cold green light.
"This is the end of the world," he cried,
"Where morning cometh not, nor moon,
"Dry up," said a spectre by his side,
"It's Chicago in the month of June."

An aggravating sore throat is soon relieved by Dr. D syne's Expectorant, an old-time remedy for bronchis nd pulmonary affections.—4sks.

THE QUESTION OF QUESTIONS

The Force Bill vs. the Free Vote. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The real

issue of the coming Presidential campaign is not one of party alone, as such, neither is it to decide whether Cleveland or Harrison shall be elected, but to settle the question whether freedom in America shall live in reality as well as in name, or whether Federal interference shall prevail. Once allow the party in power to be the sole judge and arbiter at the ballot box, then farewell to liberty in the United States! That splendid fabric, regred by hands that fell in death while they wrought, that struggle of merciless slaughter to per-petuate it, all this will have been in vain, and its glory will pass as a summer sunset wrapped in clouds. It is not the question of African supremacy over the Anglo-Saxon, disastrous as it would prove, but of Federal con-

trol everywhere. To show how much the dominant party has advanced in its career of national tyranny, it is only necessary to state that when Sheridan removed certain members of the Louisiana Legislature by force a Republican Congress re-fused to sanction his act, and now a Republican Congress advocates it all over the country! To submit to it tamely will be to render null and void all the noble words uttered in the national forum, all the glorious deaths upon the battlefields of America.

JAMES M. ROGERS, Niantic, Conn.

How Tammany Celebrated One Hundred Years Ago. rom the New York Journal and Potristic Register July 7.

1792. Independence anniversary, the Fourth of July, was ushered in last Wednesday by the firing of cannon and ringing of bells. At 10 o'clock the officers of the militia and Tammany Society, or Columbian Order, proceeded from the wigwam in Broad street in procession to St. Paul's Church, where a well adapt ed discourse was delivered upon the occasion

by the Rev. Mr. Foster of the Eaptist Church.
At 12 o'clock the officers paraded to the Batery, where a Federal salute was fired; from thence they went to the Government House and waited upon his Excellency Gov. Clinton and congratulated him upon the return of this auspicious day. At 4 o'clock they sat down at the City Tavern to an elegant dinner provided for the occasion. In the evening the Tammany Society again assembled in the wigwam, where the following toasts were drank:

1. May the lamp of actence ever illumine the temple

1, May the lamp of actence ever illumine the temple of Liberty.
2. The rights of man.
3. Washington, Three cheers.
4. Commerce and agriculture.
5. Female education.
6. May the love of virtue, freedom, and respect to the laws characterize the Sons of Liberty.
7. The Cincinnati, and the memory of their brothers who fell in the cause of liberty.
8. May public justice, wisdom, and tranquillity form the national character of the United States.
9. May the governors of a free people ever remember that all civil authority is from the will and for the service of the governed.
10. May the arms and the wisdom of France be equally the dread of European desputs.
11. Universal liberty and peace.
12. The whole family of mankind.
13. He whose country is the world and whose religion is to do good.

i to do gued.

14. This anniversary, the birthday of America.

15. The laws and obedience to them. The wigwam of Tammany Society was elegantly illuminated, and a beautiful transparent painting of the arms of the United States, with the words "Independence, Fourth July, 1776," exhibited.

"Katy and the Baby"-The Force Bill,

From the Tueborn' Southerner, Within the last few months the Southern people had heard much about looking out and having a care for "Katy and the baby." In fact, "Katy and the baby" have been a sort of rallying cry of the third party orators. We mention this fact in no unfriendly spirit, but rather to manifest our concern for the women and children of our land.

Far more than tariff reform, free silver, and the Sub-Treasury scheme is the well being of the mothers and daughters of the South. That they should be respected, steemed, and regarded with the same chivalric spiri that animated us before the war is our wish and desir The day of trial for them is at hand. It will be a fato ful day. The destinies of a chivalric race are at stake, and the determination rests with the white men of the

and women were subjected in the reconstruction days just succeeding the war are to be repeated it possible, but there is this difference, there will be no silver lining to the dark cloud which will settle upon us, to encourage us to renewed efforts. Local self-government will be gone. So long as the Force bill is a pressing and imminent danger no man in the South, if he loves his country, bis race, and his offspring, ought to be at all uncertain how he should vote.

A Southerner Tells Truth About Tammany Hall.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: That there are sensational as well as political ministers of the Gospel on accepts with the resignation of nineteenth century toleration; but when enthusiasm, ignorance, or selfab oratory leads, or misleads, the devotes of pulpit politics to cast a slur on thousands of Southern Democrate in the city of New York and to mislead as many militions in the Southern States, it is time for one of us, whose Democracy and love for Dixie no man can truthfully question, to raise his protest, though it be with but i

The following sentence is not a political tirade, but an extract taken verbatim from a sermon preached in the city of New York Sunday, June 26, 1892, by the Rev. Thomas Dixon, Jr.: "By birth and tradition and association, as a Southern man I am a Democrat, and I voted that national ticket last election, but the De mocracy I learned in my old native State meant homesty and integrity and decency. A Southern Democrat cannot affiliate with Tammany Hall without first low ering the standard of his manhood and seiling his son o the devil. I take the occasion to warn the nationa Democracy."

I will quote one more sentence from this "sermon, In speaking of the suit for libel Commissioner Keeh has brought against him for calling, From the pulpit, Mr. Kech a scoundrel and other gentle terms, Mr. Dixon says: "The personality of Koch has really nothing t with any aspect of this case. It is a political fight. Kech is simply the catspaw."

Bearing the gentleman's statement in mind, what facts confront us! Every one who has been here through any election knows that Tammany is the New York city Democracy. Then comes the axiom, 'It takes two to make a fight." Query: If Mr. Korl is the catepaw of New York Democracy, whose cate paw is the learned divine? Perhaps he is the whole cat, which our friends, the enemy, are evidently stroking the right way. But while my Souther brethren are listening to his views with all the respec lue his calling, I shall respectfully remind the we are on the eve of a great political fight. I need no mind any true Southerner of the horrors after the

war and of what the Force bill means.

We face this time a party almost worn out—whose unefulness it has outlived and whose life exists by oringing up past memories of what it did. It plays or the animosities, the cause of which ceased to exist a patriotic citizens long to see this country "one and it eparable," some of the Republicana again strike at the South through the Force bill, and flarrison, with all the pitilesences of a small sout and all the power of all the pitilessness of a small soul and all the power. Federal patronage, stooped from the grand dienty President of this country to aid his bitter partically This is the party we must fight in November. Harrison is the head of it, and stirring up had blood against the South is its lest lessoon life

During, and for many years after the war. Tamman Hall fought a fearless fight against Republicans, and yet today as twenty years ago the Republicans plead with the unthinking athirers are better than Tammany," 1 876 and shades

f our great Tiden! The South knows them. But Tammany-no matter how badly it injures the feetings of Republicans and the weaker Democrats whom they kindly warn—no matter about their feelings, I say when this organiza-tion, a century old, has slood by the South in its saidles. days, and when again threatened stood by it nore; and now returning from Chienge defeated in gallant fight for New York's great le-morrat, it hows to the will of the Democracy and says, said for one Southerner believe it. "We will stand by the nomi ner." Dixon says "Tammany lies Liars, scoundrely and thieves are words that seem to linger on his lips and round out almost all the periods of his sermon. I know there are many nouthern men in New York city be-aides myself who have amiliated with Tammany Hall and who do not believe that they have "lowered their standard of manheed or said their souls to the death." I do not know what fouthern state is respectable for the Rev. Thomas Dixon, Jr., but I firmly believe that all men from my old State of Georgia and all through the South will agree with me when I say that while we so respect the Democracy as to make it mean " honesty and integrity and decency," there is another thing we have been taught to respect and to reverence even more than the Democracy, and that is the Church. This gentleman, who is giving up innumerable souls of Southern men to the devil and tamping his fellow men broadcast, I would remind sters of the Gospel represented kindness and love and distributive peace and good will to all men.

WHAT IS GOING ON IN SOCIETY. The noisiest, hottest, most inflammable holiday of the year is at hand, and all city society

resorts are vacated at its approach. The fires of patriotism will not be quenched, however, by the removal from brick walls and stone pavements. Torpedoes will snap, firecrackers will blaze, little Lord Fauntleroys will mangis and disfigure themselves with as much zest and vim as any street urchins in town, pigeons will be slaughtered, and, in short, King Gunpowder will reign supreme from Bar Harbor to Tuxedo, and from Gray Gables to Cape May,

Tuxedo is prepared to be very patriotic this year, and as it must inevitably sink into torpor as soon as the great holiday is over, the fea-tivities will be prolonged to their utmost pessible limit. At the Country Club all the rooms are occupied and all the cettages filled with guests. On Tuesday next the annual tennis tournament will begin, which will keep the balconies filled with pretty women in pretty gowns for many days to come. Mr. Elishe Dyer, Jr., has been occupying a room at the club house during the last week, the exigencies of business life obliging him to enroll himself in the vast army of "Sunday husbands." Newport. Mr. Dyer's nominal home, is essentially a place for people of retired fortunes, and there are but few means or contrivances there for men of affairs to carry on their occupations during the five working days of the week Rockaway and Lawrence are blossoming out into new life this summer. There is to be a dance at the Cedarhurst Club house to-morrow night and subscription dances have been organized for July and August. Polo games will begin on the 4th and continue until the 6th, while baseball matches and pigeon shoots will fill in the spare hours.

Dr. and Mrs. Seward Webb have a large

party at Shelburne Farms for the great national holiday. Among them are Mr. George Vanderbilt and Louis and Creighton Webb and a number of young girls. Lucky are the beaux and belies who are invited to Mrs. Webb's house parties. With more than three thousand acres to ride, drive, and shoot over, with steam yachts, sailbonts, rowboats, gondolas, and canoes anchored within sight of the house, a farm that includes every quadruped and bleed that is of use to man, and stables that are a study and delight to those who love thoroughbreds and equine beauties, even the summe days are hardly long enough to enjoy all that

stands ready for family and guests.

The feature of Newport life just now is arriving and getting settled. The beautiful villas have been decorated and garnished and those not already occupied are standing ready for owners and tenants, with lawns and verandas blazing with geraniums and hydrangeas, and the summer air fragrant with innumera ble roses. Every steamer that comes into port sends a large contingent from among its passengers to the most beautiful summer homes in the world. Mrs. Whitney, Mrs. George Penbody Wetmore, Mrs. Hitchcock, Mr. Egerton Winthrop and Miss Charlotte Winthrop, Mr. G. Mend Tooker and Miss Tooker are among the latest arrivals. Miss Amy Bend, who has quite recovered from the severe illness that she had while travelling with the Sloane party in the far West, is now with Mrs. Buchanan Winthrop at her Pinard cottage. Mrs. Thomas Howard is with Mrs. F. W. Vanderbilt at Rough Point, where she will probably make a long visit. Mrs. Roche and her brother, Mr. George Work, after spending a few days at the Ocean House have succeeded in finding a cottage to their taste, and Mrs. August Belmont, Jr., was just in time to catch the pretty William Post place. which has been tossed from one to another. after rather a football fashion, since it was first rented to Mr. W. D. Sleane.

The young ladles who are sure to be among the belies at Newport this year are the Misse Adèle and Edith Grant, Miss Hope Goddard, Miss Evelyn Burden, Miss Tooker, Miss Winthrop, Miss Lulu Morris, Miss Grace Wilson, Miss Marie Havemeyer, who is reported to be engaged to Mr. Edward H. Bulkley; Miss Flora Davis, Miss Fannie Tailer, Miss Tiffany, and Miss Edith Wetmore. On the other hand Mrs. Ladenburg and Mrs. Duncan Elliot will be absent and will be greatly missed.

The engagement of Miss Eleanor Duez. daughter of Mr. James G. K. Duer, to Mr. Joseph Larocque, Jr., has been announced. The two weddings of the week have been those of Miss Sallie Floyd-Jones and Capt. Barnardiston and of Miss Adèle Stevens and Mr. Frederick Allen. Both were quiet, refined. and unpretentious. Miss Stevens's wedding gown was rich in texture and chie in style

The introduction of pale blue ribbons falling cascade from her housest w with a certain sentiment attached, as the color is supposed to carry long life and good fortune with it. The last of the Duchess de Dino's daughters is thus happily married. and those who knew Adèle Sampson in her youth and have since watched her very eccentric career cannot but rejoice that the sins of the parent have not been visited upon the children, and that the curious drama of her life, so far as her country and home ties are concerned, is now serenely closed. A very picturesque and interesting wedding

was colabrated on the 30th at Shanklin, Isla of Wight, when Miss Lillan Everett, a granddaughter of the late Hon. Edward Everett. was married to Capt. Charles Harry Fenwick. of the King's Royal Rifles, and belonging to an old and distinguished English family. Fortune seemed to smile upon the young American bride, who, surrounded by officers in uniform. ladies of title, and men high in social and official life, entered into an alliance which, for wealth, position, and all worldly advantages. promises as well if not better than many other transatiantic unions.

The many friends of Miss Georgiana Wilmerding will be grieved to hear that she was elzed with severe illness on her arrival in London, and by the last cable accounts was extremely ill. Her mother, Mrs. John C. Wil-merding, sailed in the Havel last Tuesday.

The centre of coaching this season will be at Beverly and Manchester-by-the-Sea. Mr. Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., and Mr. William Eustis will drive the Independence, which has been made all that the most enthusiastic whip could desire by the aid of paint varnish, and correct taste, to and from Beverly and Pigeon's Cove, while the route of the Constitution, under the direction of Mr. Beylard and Mr. F. O. Prince, will be from Manchester and the Polo grounds and the Myonia Cinb's head-quarters at Hamilton. The craze for coaching has so grown and developed in Paris this season that next year will probably see new roads, new routes, fine foreign-built coaches, and very excellent horses on this side of the water. Tuxedo, with the indomitable energy and lavish generosity of the Lorillard family at its back, has already started a coaching project. Which will probably materialize very shortly and be fully matured by the early autumn. Messrs. Fernando Yznaga, Richard Mortimer, and Amos French are the principal movers, and the coach is to ply between the club house at Tuxedo and the lictel Brunswick in this city. This will be a matter of forty miles, and the return trip will be made on the following day. It will be hard Westchester and our, own coaching club cannot soften the hearts of property owners. city magnates. Road Commissioners, and other parties in power sufficiently to induce them to mend their ways in the neighborhood of this great city so that four-in-hands can be run without risk to life and limb. All sorts of new projects are on hand to make

life more lively, not to say wicked, for the young and gibly. The Vandeville Club, if it ever gets money enough to float it, will be a provision for the small hours of the morning. then theatre doors are closed and Lander's orchestra is stilled. The only question then will be when to sleep and how to stille exhausted nature's demands for rest. Science may come in here to invent new tonic- and ick-me-ups, and possibly the whole economy of the human frame to revolutionized to give greater capacity for enjoying, or rather enduring, the novel inventions of the day. If the fin da Siecle is so inexhaustible in its amu o ment-producing resources, what may not the new century accomplish?